

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

April 26, 1988

Mr. Carl J. Ekberg
Department of History
Schroeder 334
Illinois State University
Normal, IL 61761

Dear Mr. Ekberg:

I was conferring with Bernard Schram about an August Chouteau document in our collection and he indicated you might be able to translate a little better for me. There are only a few words which are not clear as to their meaning or effect. The item is an invoice dated May 19, 1795.

I am sending you a copy with certain comments to try to be helpful. There is a complexity by virtue of the value of fur money being exactly half of the value of specie money. I will very much appreciate any help you can give me in explaining items on it.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

jah

Encl.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

School of Business

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

GRADUATE DIVISION

47405

BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS BUILDING

October 2, 1963

Mr. Eric Newman
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

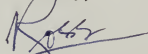
I recall with pleasure the luncheon that I enjoyed with you at the Federal Reserve Bank at St. Louis sometime ago.

Not until now have I had an opportunity to make final decisions about certain illustrations for my textbook, The History of the American Economy. Today I received the so-called cut dummy of illustrations, and I am in a better position to visualize my illustration requirements.

If you will recall, I was hopeful of obtaining a picture of a Spanish milled dollar. Apparently my editors have been unable to find an authentic picture, and I wonder if you can help me. I note also that the editors have selected pictures of a Connecticut 40-shilling note and a Continental 40-dollar note. Do you think that photographs of these bills will be as effective as any that I could use? If you think I ought to replace them with other pictures, could you send me the necessary photographs? Needless to say, I will be happy to defray any necessary expense.

I hope that I do not impose on your time. I shall be grateful for any assistance that you can give me.

Sincerely,



Ross M. Robertson
Professor of Business Economics
and Public Policy

RMR: ps

*Foundations
EPNVE S*

October 10, 1963

Dr. Ross M. Robertson
Indiana University
Graduate Division, School of Business
Bloomington, Indiana

Dear Ross:

Naturally I will be glad to obtain a picture of a Spanish milled dollar for you and would like to know if you wish both sides and whether you wish the 1732-1772 or 1772-1810 style.

The suggestion to use a 40 shilling note of Connecticut and a \$40 Continental note depends upon the point to be illustrated. I certainly believe that a 1775 or 1776 Continental Currency note is more effective than a 1778 or 1779 piece which is what the \$40 note has to be. I also feel that notes of Virginia, North Carolina, or Georgia would be much more interesting than a Connecticut note. In addition, a note engraved by Paul Revere, for Massachusetts, might be helpful.

You might also be interested in the 1786 Rhode Island issue which gave rise to the Trevett vs. Weeden litigation establishing trial by jury prior to the adoption of the Constitution.

If you want notes prior to 1760 printed by Benjamin Franklin for Pennsylvania, Delaware, etc. those might be interesting, as they bear Franklin's name.

You also might be interested in a British counterfeit of a Continental bill issued to wreck the American confidence in its paper money.

Please give me a few more hints and I will be delighted to cooperate with you.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb



**Mercantile
Money Museum**

Mercantile Tower
Seventh & Washington
St. Louis, Mo. 63101
314-421-1819

April 3, 1992

Mr. Fred Inman
[Redacted]

Dear Mr. Inman:

We are delighted with the new metal samples struck for a proposed new U.S. dollar coinage. They will be put on exhibit today for a group of American copper coin enthusiasts now holding a convention in St. Louis.

Your cooperation with us through the kindness of our friend, Bob Anschuetz, is sincerely appreciated. If we should also write directly to Olin Industries, we will be glad to do so. I am sure the pieces will be a matter of great public interest in our museum.

We have a large collection of coin testing, coin weighing, coin counting and coin changing machines going back over 200 years, so if any of these are useful to your firm, please let us know. Naturally, we have coins from all over the world in all metals.

If you have not visited our museum, please do so on any day (including weekends) from 9AM to 4PM.

My wife and I have a home on Bluff Street in Alton, as you may know, and perhaps we can thank you personally some weekend when we are there.

Thank you again for your helpfulness.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

EPN:bv

c: Robert Anschuetz
[Redacted]

The New York members of the International Association of Professional Numismatists request the pleasure of your company at a cocktail party and reception in honor of the XVth General Assembly of the I.A.P.N. at the Bar-bizon-Plaza Hotel, 106 Central Park South, New York, N.Y. on Tuesday, May 17th at 6:00 P.M. in the Yacht Lounge, 30th Floor.

Henry Christensen

Jack Friedberg

M. L. Kaplan

Lester Merkin

Richard Picker

Hans M. F. Schulman

Stack's

Charles M. Wormser

R.S.V.P.

Le Président et Mme. Calico ont l'honneur de vous prier d'assister le lundi 16 mai à 11 heures, à l'inauguration de la XV^e Assemblée Générale de l' Association Internationale des Numismates Professionnels, Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, 106 Central Park South, New York City. L'Inauguration: Yacht Lounge 30^{ème} étage.

12 h. Midi Lunch:

Barbizon Room.

R.S.V.P.

*The President and Mrs. Calico request
the pleasure of your company at the
inauguration of the XVth General As-
sembly of the International Association
of Professional Numismatists, at the
Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, 106 Central Park
South, New York City, N. Y., on Mon-
day, May 16th at 11:00 A.M. in the
Yacht Lounge, 30th Floor.*

—12:00 Noon Luncheon.

Barbizon Room

R. S. V. P.



M.....

Will attend Luncheon

April 19, 1966

International Association of Professional Numismatists
P. O. Box 148, Grand Central Station
New York, New York 10017

Gentlemen:

To the eight of you who are the New York members, and particularly to those of the eight who were nice enough to include me and my wife among those to be invited to the cocktail party on May 17, we thank you.

I, as an amateur, would be delighted to rub elbows with the professionals, but at this time my plans are uncertain. I will try to arrange for my wife and myself to be in New York and will let you know if either of us can come. We do not drink so our attendance will not affect the inventory of refreshments.

Our best wishes to all of you for a successful conclave.

Cordially,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

April 19, 1966

Señor et Señora Calico
International Association of Professional Numismatists
P. O. Box 48, Grand Central Station
New York, New York 10017

Dear Friends:

It was very kind of you to ask my wife and myself to luncheon on May 16 and I am trying to arrange for a visit to New York at that time.

If I can come, I will let you know as soon as possible but wanted you to know that we appreciate being asked and hope that your meeting will be a delightful one.

Cordially,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

May 20, 1966

Mr. Richard Picker

Eric P. Newman

Dear Dick:

As you recognize by now, I am not attending the AIPM convention and hope you have a great time there. I will, of course, look forward to a report as to what was said at the Forgery Congress, assuming that you are in a position to disclose this private session, as well as the public session.

I have the Pine Tree threepence which you sent with the wide G so don't worry about it.

I am returning the notes you made at ANS.

I am really excited about seeing the new New Hampshire piece. Please get me a picture and complete details. Probably is just what I need to complete an article on the subject. I will discuss this with you as soon as I hear from you with respect to the coin.

I do not know of any records which would be available to show if payments were made to William Moulton with respect to the coinage. The reeded edge matter really intrigues me.

You certainly are a wonderful bird dog for me and I don't forget it. Maybe I am your mouth piece.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

ENW/etb

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC.

67 WALL STREET · NEW YORK, N. Y. 10005

THOMAS A. CANNING
MANAGER, COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES DEPARTMENT
EDMUND J. BARRETT
MANAGER OF ADVERTISING

May 19, 1967

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Vice President and Secretary
Edison Brothers Stores Inc.
P.O. Box 14020
St. Louis, Missouri 63178

Dear Eric,

It has always been a practice of mine to come up with a definite conclusion, right or wrong.

Politics were no different then than now and you can't tell who was telling the truth.

No one can prove the original statement false nor can they prove it true.

All we do know is that the refined nickel came to the mint from England but the ore could have come from a dozen places.

So not being able to offer a definite conclusion I have to leave it up to the individual to make his own. Deciding one way or the other probable depends on whether you are a Republican or a Democrat.

If anything else turns up I'll let you know.

Best regards.

Sincerely,


K. Henderson

KH:aja

May 15, 1967

SOURCE OF NICKEL FOR THE FIRST COPPER-NICKEL ALLOY COINS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1857-1864

An insertion in a recent issue of a numismatic periodical stated that "The La Motte Mine in Madison County, Missouri furnished nickel for the U. S. small cents, first struck under the act of February 21, 1857."

From various books and articles read on these "white cents" it was my impression that the nickel for these coins had been imported and this was the first time I had heard that Mine La Motte furnished the alloy ingredient. I sent the clipping to my immediate superior Mr. F. L. LaQue, Vice President of Inco who is in charge of coinage activity, world wide, who I thought would read it and routinely return it for filing. Instead he forwarded it to Dr. John F. Thompson, Honorary Chairman of the Board of Directors who has been in the nickel business for sixty years. Ten minutes after he read it I was called to Dr. Thompson's office and was requested to check the statement out since he had not heard of it before and his curiosity was aroused.

Always being one to take the course of least resistance, I naturally contacted the editor of the periodical and asked for the reference source, expecting an answer in a week or so, pass it on to the powers that be and get on with the mediocre routine of running a photographic section. When no answer was forthcoming after two weeks, I called the editor and was informed that the reporter responsible for the squib had spent considerable time searching but was unable to find the source of information and was presently in the hospital.

The next logical place to inquire about this was the Bureau of the Mint which has always been most cooperative (and patient) in answering my numerous inquiries. In short order, I received a reply from Miss Eva Adams, Director of the Mint (which will be mentioned later) but unfortunately their files contained no information on Mine La Motte or the country of origin of the nickel.

In the meantime I began to rummage through my own reference files and not being satisfied with the fifteen or so statements located, I contacted everyone that I thought might be able to shed some light on the subject. The cooperation received was most gratifying and the more data compiled, the more confused I got. My interest was in the metallurgy and the sources of supply but soon I was involved in politics and lobbies and then in personalities.

For purposes of record, all references will be grouped together by subject rather than chronology.

Because of the volumn of references, some repetitious, I will offer my conclusions first and let the curious minded read the evidence and dispute it if they wish, hopefully to uncover more information that I did.

Conclusion: My opinion from all that is presently known is that the nickel for the Flying Eagle, 1857 to 1859 and the Indian Head cents 1859 to 1864 did not come directly from Mine La Motte and most certainly was imported from Europe, probably England. Any nickel coming from the Missouri Mine was included in the imported nickel and mixed with other nickel mined in Austria, Norway, Germany, Spain, Sweden, Italy or France. This is based on the fact that the first nickel refinery in the U.S.A. owned by Joseph Wharton was not put into operation until 1863. His primary source of supply was from his Gap Mine, near Lancaster in Pennsylvania.

This would indicate that the smelted nickel product of Mine La Motte, probably in the form of matte, was shipped to Europe for refining. It could be no other way since La Motte was a copper mine and nickel and cobalt were only by-products. They did not start to produce nickel-cobalt and copper as by-products from their lead deposits until 1870.

First we will quote three references affirming the use of La Motte nickel.

Reference - Department of Commerce pamphlet, IC-6331 of August 1930 on Cobalt (page 11) states: "At Mine La Motte, cobalt and nickel have been produced in small quantities for many years, even prior to 1857." There is no reference to coinage but since they did produce nickel as early as 1844, some of it could have found its way to the mint.

The second reference is Information Circular #4, State of Missouri Division of Geological Survey and Water Resources 1949 (page 56). "Nickel was first produced in Missouri in 1844 when a small furnace was erected to produce copper-nickel-cobalt matte from the ores of the copper mine on the Mine La Motte property two and a half miles northwest of Fredericktown. In the three year period, 1844 through 1846 about 225 tons of matte were produced and shipped to England for refining. The next record of production was in 1857. In that year the records show that the nickel purchased by the United States Mint for the first nickel coinage was obtained from Mine La Motte. Mine La Motte continued to be the chief source of domestic nickel for several years, but eventually was superseded by the Gap Mine at Lancaster, Pennsylvania which produced a less refractory ore... The Buckeye tract, now belonging to the Missouri Cobalt Company was still another producer of nickel and cobalt. It produced a small but unknown amount of nickel between 1844 and 1849 and again in 1860 to 1863...

From 1870 into the year of 1904, Mine La Motte Lead Company produced nickel-cobalt and copper as by-products of its lead mining Company."

Whether the Buckeye tract is the same one or not I do not know but Frank Howard-White in his book, "Nickel: an historical review" (1963) says, "Then again, in Madison County, Missouri, a mine called La Motte was operated by the French explorers, from the eighteenth century but it was not until more than a hundred years later that it became known that the lead ore from the deposit contained nickel. Spasmodically, a neighboring nickel-bearing deposit at Fredericktown, Missouri (2 1/2 miles from Mine La Motte) was also worked." (In recent years this deposit was mined by the National

Lead Company for nickel.)"

The reason I mention the other deposits is so that there is no mistaken idea that the figures in the following chart represent production at La Motte, exclusively, since there is no record of production at La Motte from 1846 to 1857.

Annual Production And Value Of Nickel In Missouri

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	(estimated) <u>Value</u>
1844-46	25,000	\$31,300
1847-56	18,000	22,500
1857-63	60,000	75,000
1864-68	----	----

It is reasonable to believe that some of this nickel came from the La Motte Copper Mine since they did not start to recover nickel from the lead ores until 1870. I presume that all deposits at La Motte were controlled by the same people whether lead or copper. Still unanswered is the question of how much copper they mined to get the nickel since The Missouri Geological Survey, 1894, Vol. II says that "Because of litigation from 1850 to 1859, Mine La Motte only produced about 58 tons of lead per year during that period....employing only about twenty men." There is no mention of nickel in this survey, even though it was made years after La Motte started to recover nickel from their lead deposits.

The reason for the lack of accurate production figures during this period is explained by Wharton saying "The total annual product of nickel is not accurately known, since the keen rivalry of the several makers causes them to keep their affairs secret."

The third reference source mentioning the use of domestic nickel in our first copper nickel coins is Department of the Interior - Geological Survey "Mineral Resources of the United States" - 1882-83.

Here for the first time the ores of the Chatham, Connecticut Mine (Chatham Cobalt Mining Co.) are mentioned as a source of supply of nickel for our early coins.

It discusses the refining operations of the firm of William Coffin & Co. then operating (1853) nickel in Camden, N.J. (later purchased by Joseph Wharton in 1864). The ores of the Chatham Mine were examined by Prof. J. C. Booth of the United States Mint (also associated with William Coffin) and offered Chatham \$200 per ton for all the dressed ore they could furnish up to 200 tons per year. Production was insignificant and the enterprise was abandoned... "It is believed that a small quantity of nickel from this source reached the mint." Coffin and Booth also refined the nickel from the Gap Mine near Lancaster, Pa.

... from the same report.

"In Missouri the ancient Mine La Motte has furnished considerable ore, from which the nickel is obtained in the form of matte, which is generally exported. Some of the earlier supplies of nickel at the mint for the small nickel "bronze" (they were not bronze) coins were obtained from this source."

This report published in 1883 but probably written in 1882 states that "Wharton is now the only producer of Metallic Nickel in the United States."

Page 441 gives us the only indication of the supplier of the British nickel. "The so-called "Nickel Alloy" is made by the Vivians, of Swansea, England (actually Swansea is in Wales)." This was the firm of H. H. Vivian and probably the refinery that all the La Motte nickel was shipped to for refining.

The last paragraph of this survey mentions "The first supplies of nickel for the mint were obtained from the sulphureted and oxidized ores of Mine La Motte, Missouri, and some years afterward from Lancaster Gap Mine.... For several years a large amount of refined nickel was obtained in the English market."

The question in my mind concerning all the previous reference of La Motte nickel reaching the mint, is how it could have been identified separately when the

British refiner and supplier, H. H. Vivian was refining nickel from possibly five or six European countries at the same time.

Could the mint have accepted an impure nickel oxide directly from Mine La Motte? Comments of the Director of the Mint of that period to be quoted later would indicate that it did not.

Up to this point there seems to be little doubt that the La Motte Mine furnished the nickel for the new small copper nickel cents from 1857 to 1864. Now we will quote other sources that indicate views to the contrary:

In 1863 Joseph Wharton, an industrialist and producer of zinc, from Philadelphia, Pa., bought a defunct nickel refinery that was opened in 1854 by Prof. J. C. Booth, which broke down and had been abandoned. This is the same Prof. James C. Booth, melter and refiner of the U. S. Mint who experimented with copper-nickel alloys for coins in 1853.

Wharton rebuilt the refinery which was located in Camden, New Jersey and exclusively refined nickel from his Gap Mine in Lancaster, Pa. from 1864 to 1882 when he closed his mine.

He was his own public relations man and wrote several "hard sell" papers which were privately printed and circulated. The first titled, "Project For Reorganizing Small Coinage U.S.A." and dated April 15, 1864, is most interesting. Discussing the proposal of the government to produce \$20,000,000 worth of nickel alloy (75% copper, 25% nickel) coins which included denominations of one, two, three, five and ten cents, Wharton commented: "A year ago no nickel was made in America and it would have been impossible to procure in this country or perhaps the world enough of it to carry on the plan of coinage." In a footnote to this statement he added "It may be proper to say here that nickel manufacture was first started in America about ten years ago (1854) under the auspices of Prof. J. C. Booth, it passed afterwards to other hands, broke down and was abandoned. The Director of the Mint (James Pollock) knowing these facts

and experiencing and foreseeing as he did the inconvenience of relying upon foreign countries for one of the materials of our coins, encouraged my project for re-establishing here the manufacture of nickel."

The Geological Survey of 1883 gives us a little more information on the Camden Works, "Nickel ore from the Gap Mine was treated as early as 1850, though the mine had previously been worked for copper. Works for the extraction of nickel from the Lancaster ores were first started in Philadelphia, and in 1853 Messrs F. M. Buck, E. W. Coffin and others erected nickel works at Camden, supplying them with ore from the Gap Mine." These were the same persons who proposed to work the Chatham ores.

Reference - Small Money And Nickel Alloy Coinage by Joseph Wharton, 1877

In a chapter on current sources and prices of nickel, he mentions "Linnaeite, or nickel and cobalt sulphide is found associated with galena in some lead mines in Missouri, principally Mine La Motte in that state, whence some rather considerable quantities of matte containing nickel and cobalt have been shipped to Europe."

Wharton continues, "All the nickel of the worlds commerce is produced as metal in about ten so called nickel refining works, all of which except my own are in Europe," mentioning seven European countries and South America as yielding the ores that fed these refineries.

In his running battle with the government on import tariffs, he again released another paper on "The Duty on Nickel" in 1883. Here we have the best lead on the source of the mints nickel. He says, "In Germany are nickel mines which for years were the best known deposits of this metal. Germany is a free trade country as regards nickel free of duty from all over the world."

Continuing, "When I began making nickel 20 years ago (1863), our mint had no resources for nickel except the foreign manufacturers and it was sometimes obliged to stop coining because it could not get nickel. Since I began, it has always had an abundant home supply to put into competition with the foreigners and has been thus enabled to make a really huge profit by the manufacture of nickel coins." (75/25 copper-nickel three cent pieces from 1865 and five cent pieces after 1866)

Whether they furnished nickel for the Flying Eagle cents or not we know that the British were after the mint business ten years later. In a letter to Wharton dated January 3, 1867, Mint Director H. R. Linderman acknowledges that the sample of nickel submitted by Wharton and Fleitman was fully equal to any English nickel according to the melter and refiner (possibly still Prof. J. C. Booth). To quote the last paragraph, "You will stand on an equal footing with your English competitors."

Enough for Joseph Wharton, he closed his Gap Mine in 1882 but his refinery continued for several years surviving on imported ores. It was purchased in 1902 when The International Nickel Company was formed and continued to operate as the American Nickel Works, producing nickel salts and cobalt and was finally closed down in 1913.

Going back to 1864, before the copper nickel cents were replaced by the bronze alloy there was a lot of action in congress by opposing lobbies. Much of it is recorded in the Congressional Globe of March 22, 1864 (pp. 1227 & 1228) and a later date (pp. 1763 & 1764).

The action started as a result of a letter from Mint Director James Pollock to Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase, which states in part: "In my last annual report (1863), I recommended the disuse of nickel in the cent coinage of the U. S. and the substitution of the alloy lately introduced in France and England called bronze (copper, zinc & tin) and makes a beautiful and ductile alloy. This change in the material of the cent is not only desirable in itself but has become a necessity from the advance price of nickel (for a supply of which we are at present entirely dependent upon the foreign market, paying for it in gold or its equivalent) and the great uncertainty of procuring an adequate supply for the future from any source at a price within the legal limit."

He also had some other uncomplimentary remarks about the physical and mechanical properties of nickel as applied to coinage. Although the 12% nickel, 88% copper nickel alloy which he complained of here, 25% nickel, 75% copper which is harder was adopted in

1865 for the three cent piece and for the new five cent piece in 1866 while he was still Director of the Mint.

The pressure of Whartons lobby and possibly Representative Thaddeus Stevens from Pennsylvania and other influential friends in Congress on Pollock was successful to a degree because fourteen days later he wrote another letter to Secretary Chase saying the proposed bronze cent would meet the wants of the public but that private interests had induced opposition to the proposal. "Can these private interests be reconciled and at the same time the public interests and convenience be promoted? I think they can by reducing the weight of the nickel cent from seventy-two to forty-eight grains and continuing the coinage of the nickel alloy at the reduced rate, making a more convenient and desirable coin. This will meet the wants of the people and government and be satisfactory to Mr. Wharton and his friends.

Both letters were forwarded to the Congress by Secretary Chase, but the bill was presented without the latter amendment and was passed.

In the Report of the Director of the Mint in 1863, again, Director Pollock gives further evidence that all nickel was imported even up to that date by stating, "An effort is now making to re-establish in our country the manufacture of nickel from native ores. If successful as present appearances indicate it will be, the mint may be supplied from this source, to the entire exclusion of the foreign article." (Refers to Whartons re-opening of the refinery started by Prof. James C. Booth in 1854 but later abandoned and Whartons purchase of the Gap Mine that year.)

An interesting point is that Wharton and his associates were encouraged by the government to re-establish local production and Whartons initial investment of \$200,000 was increased to a half million dollars by 1873.

The report of a private survey by The National Lead Company on processes for the receovery of nickel, cobalt and copper from their Missouri holdings states "Mining

has been carried on in Madison County since the turn of the nineteenth century. The ores of the Southern part of the Lead Belt district of Southeast Missouri have been known to contain cobalt since 1818 and small quantities of cobalt and nickel products were produced at Mine La'Motte in 1857. The report does not state, however, where the nickel was refined or how much produced.

Mr. Edward F. Feeley, a former U. S. State Department diplomat and Ambassador to Bolivia before joining Inco in 1935 was a well known numismatist and authority on nickel coinage. From 1935 until his retirement in 1959, he wrote several papers on the subject. One titled "Nickel's Contribution To The Art Of Coinage" published in the May, 1951 Numismatist is quoted in part: "The next important use of nickel in coins was the adoption by the United States by act of February 21, 1857 of a binary alloy of 88% copper and 12% nickel for a new and small cent, which was to replace the cent and half cent then in use. The new cent was the first nickel-bearing coin to be issued by the United States and was of interest from other points of view, both economic and numismatic. The first supplies of nickel used by the U. S. Mint were of European origin but the demand for coinage purposes and the relatively high price of the refined metal resulted in the short lived exploitation of the nickel ore deposits in Lancaster County, Pa., under the direction of Professor J. C. Booth about 1854".... Continuing about Whartons subsequent purchase Feeley continues, "He operated the Lancaster Gap Mine for about 20 years until 1883 and only abandoned the business then because he was unable to compete with European producers, who were favored by low import duties in the United States. A portion of the Wharton nickel was shipped to England in the form of matte, refined there, and re-imported into the United States. The cupro-nickel three-cent piece, authorized by act of March 3, 1865 was for some years coined from nickel that had been produced in the United States and refined in England."

The same information is repeated in another of Feeleys papers "A Century of Nickel Coinage" which appeared in the Numismatist in March, 1956.

The governments early interest in instigating domestic production is further

brought out by Don Taxay in his book "The U. S. Mint and Coinage." Snowden (James Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint 1853-1861) consulted Professor Booth, now melter and refiner at the mint. Booth advised the adoption of German silver, and launced a project for the local manufacture of nickel. Early in 1854 he prepared experimental pieces in three nickel alloys, including two proportions of nickel silver".... "After it passed from Booths hands, the project broke down and was abandoned, leaving the mint dependent on foreign sources." (This is the refinery purchased by Wharton in 1863 and called The American Nickel Works.)

Taxay also points out what has been previously mentioned that probably after being encouraged by Mint Director Pollock to undertake the extraction project, Pollock changed his mind and proposed the adoption of a bronze cent.

Although not too important a detail, my big regret is that I cannot describe how the smelted nickel products (matte) from Mine La Motte could be shipped to England for refining in a plant also refining nickel from many European countries and then be imported by the mint and be identified as coming from the Missouri Mine.

KENN HENDERSON
May 15, 1967

INTERNATIONAL PAPER MONEY CONGRESS and EXHIBITION
July 15-18, 1981



SPONSORED BY
INTERNATIONAL BANK NOTE SOCIETY
CANADIAN PAPER MONEY SOCIETY

January 30, 1980.

Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society,
6450 Cecil Avenue,
St. Louis, Missouri 63105


Att: Mr. Eric P. Newman

Dear Eric,

I am very pleased that you have agreed to accept the appointment to the International Committee for Interpam'81, and the other members of the planning group join me in thanking you for your support.

I am enclosing a brief news update which has just been sent out and I will keep you informed of other developments as they occur. It is our plan, once the full International Committee is appointed, to issue a special press release on the Committee. I may be wrong but I believe it is the first time that a group of such distinguished paper money collectors, curators, archivists, students and scholars from so many countries have joined together for an important purpose. It augurs well for the success of Interpam'81.

Yours sincerely,



W.H. McDonald
General Chairman

Encl:

INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT AND MARKETING GROUP, INC.

A DIVISION OF NEWSOME & COMPANY, INC.

3000 PRUDENTIAL TOWER, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02199 (617) 266-4300

CONSULTANTS TO MANAGEMENT IN THE
UNITED STATES AND CANADA

EDWARD F. BERO, President

CABLE ADDRESS
IMMARGO BOSTON

August 8, 1968

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

Thank you for your prompt reply to my letter regarding the Spanish coins.

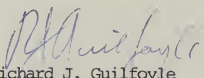
I have enclosed a sample coin which is supposedly representative of those that are in the best condition. As this is the only sample we have at present, I would appreciate your returning it after you have had an opportunity to evaluate it thoroughly.

We have written to the British agent of the salvage firm suggesting your recommendation that a price be put on these pieces and test advertising be inserted in some coin magazines.

Thank you again for your good and kind advice. I look forward to receiving your opinion of the coin.

John Hallett sends his sincere regards.

Respectfully,


Richard J. Guilfoyle
Executive Vice President

RJG:jca
Enclosure

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

August 14, 1968

Mr. Richard J. Guilfoyle
Intl. Mgnt. & Marketing Group
4300 Prudential Tower
Boston, Mass. 02199

Dear Mr. Guilfoyle:

First of all the suggestion that the hoard be statistically recorded by a numismatist for scholarly purposes is timely. The dates, the mint marks, the condition, the weight ranges etc. would be of research value.

As to the sale of the items our suggestion is that the piece be listed in the monthly foreign coin sale list of Randolph Zander, P.O. Box 3013, Alexandria, Virginia 22302. He is a very reliable and capable dealer. We have known him for many years and he has a very good following. The nice pieces should be priced in our opinion at \$40 each. Only one need be listed and then as many can be sold as there are orders. It could be said that the piece was salvaged from a ship etc as this would give it glamor and would also indicate that there were more. He should be paid a commission in a modest amount, but a consignment basis would keep that small and would be no risk. This would be a good test and would sell enough to justify the experiment as we see it.

We will gladly return the coin but don't you feel that we should have the piece for our cooperation in the matter.

We believe that the British agent of the salvage operation is probably in contact with coin dealers in England and the Lowlands. They probably have offered very low prices, probably around \$5, in quantity.

We hope we have been helpful .

Sincerely,



INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

December 29, 1993

Eric Newman
6450 Cecil Av.
St. Louis, Mo. 63105

Dear Mr. Newman,

You probably don't remember me, but I am Tony's friend from JBS with whom you recently flew to New York. I mentioned at that time that I would try to send you some currency from Ukraine (*coupons*). I have been unable to find any to send, but I have enclosed something which I feel is more interesting still. The currency you see is from Byelorussia (White Russia). It is called the ruble officially, but everyone calls them *zaichiki* (bunnies). I am not sure of the origins of this name. Each 100 Byelorussian ruble note is in fact equal now to 1000 Byelorussian rubles due to recent currency reforms. As of December, 1993 the exchange was 5,500 B-rubles to one dollar. I picked these bills up from a friend who recently returned from Brest where she is working as a consultant for the IFC/World Bank. I'm sorry that they are not in perfect condition, but think of them simply as a curiosity.

I am leaving shortly for an assignment in Moscow where I will continue working for the Soros Foundations. My tasks include providing technological support to the libraries and institutes of the former Soviet Union as well as some amount of work in public relations for our foundation. I am very lucky to be part of the momentous changes taking place in that region; I often can't believe the work I find myself doing. Everything is needed!

Well, I wish you and your wife all the best in the New Year. I hope we run into each other again some time in the future. Keep looking for adventure! (I can't believe you went to Albania.)

Best regards,



Ted Kiem

My dear Mr. Newman -

Your name and address
have been given to me by Mr.
Edward M. Riley, director of
Research of Colonial Williams-
burg; I wrote him concerning a
\$6. - paper bill - I have in my
possession - dated April 10th 1774
No. 6145 - which "shall entitle
the Bearer to receive Bills of Ex-
change ^{payable} in London or Gold and
Silver etc. according to the Direction
of an Act of Assembly of Maryland.
It is signed at Uppham W^m Eddis.
The printer is T. Sparrow.

The note is dated as mentioned
above in Annapolis.

I would like to know if there is

any monetary value to
this note.

I thank you -

Sincerely

Theodore N. Irwin

July sixteenth

1963

MRS. THEODORE N. IRWIN
295 First Street
Mineola, L. I., New York

August 13, 1963

Mrs. Theodore N. Irwin
295 First Street
Mineola, Long Island, New York

Dear Mrs. Irwin:

The \$6 1774 Maryland Bill of Credit is reasonably common as Colonial notes go and would have a value between \$1 and \$10 depending on its condition.

If you want to give it away the Hunt Botanical Library, Carnegie Tech, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, would like to have this note because of the leaf design on the back. I will be glad to arrange the gift and see that you get a tax deduction for the gift if that is of interest to you.

My reason for not answering sooner is that I was away on vacation.

Sincerely yours,

ERID P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

GORDON MEDCALF
ISLAND COIN EXCHANGE

257 POULI ROAD
KAILUA, OAHU, HAWAII

MEMO FROM



A LARGE SELECTION OF CHOICE U.S. FOREIGN AND HAWAIIAN COINS

April 3 - 1965

Dear Mr. Newman;

we are going to print
shortly a Catalog on Hawaiian
currency.

Ken Bissett tells me
he thought you had some
of the 1883 issue notes.

he will give you full
credit for any help you
can give us.

Who signed your notes, date

HONOLULU AND KAILUA, HAWAII

of issue and letter before
the serial number.

Do you know of any one
else who has any of the
1883 issue

The Keaton
Jordan Medicine

April 8, 1965

Mr. Gordon Medcalf
Island Coin Exchange
257 Pouli Road
Kailua, Oahu, Hawaii

Dear Mr. Medcalf:

I am enclosing photocopies of the four specimens of the Hawaiian silver certificates in my collection.

You will see that they are unsigned, undated, and do not have a letter before the serial number. I only know of one additional set.

I would be very interested in knowing what price, if any, you plan to list in the catalogue with respect to an item of this nature. Will you let me know what you have in mind.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN/atb



THE ISRAEL



NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF Greater Miami INC.

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JACK DIAMOND

Reception
and Attendance
BERTHA SOOTIN

The Israel Numismatic Society of Greater Miami will meet at 8:00 P.M. on Tuesday, January 5th, 1971 in the Flagler Federal Savings Bank, Biscayne Blvd. and N.E. 81st Street, Miami, Florida. This will be the first meeting under the newly elected officers.

We are hopeful that the new Pidyon Haben Proof Coins ordered by our club will be ready for distribution. The delay caused by inferior workmanship at the San Francisco mint, and ultimate rejection of these coins by the Government of Israel. They have all been remelted and restruck and we are hopeful that these will be true proofs of decent quality.

For those that have not received the annual New Years Token issued by Israel, this year commemorating the Israeli Air Force, and picturing a Phantom Jet on the obverse, additional specimens will be available. No other nation in the world gives away material of this nature gratis like the State of Israel. Recent numismatic catalogs have priced these tokens quite strongly, and these will surely become numismatic treasures in the near future.

While our club is an Israel club by choice, it is the Presidents desire to expand our field and encompass all numismatic subjects that can be tied into Hebrew Religion, Jewish events, and of Jewish people. As a start, we have a most unusual program planned, which should be of unique nature.

The first issues of paper money in the western world originated in the thirteen colonies that later became the United States. These bills are today known as Colonial Paper Money. In 1776, during the Continental Congress, when these states united, Continental Currency was issued. The resolutions that framed the legislation to issue this money included the regulation that these notes be signed by famous citizens. We shall discuss the Jewish Signers of these notes, have actual original specimens of these signatures on display, and a color slide program to further illustrate this subject. The notes were photographed by your president the past month, and are from the personal collection of a New York coin dealer who has collected these for over 20 years. In this time he ^{about} has only accumulated a grand total of 27 notes. How rare they are.... *10 yrs*

Also on the agenda for the evening will be a discussion on our annual dinner, perhaps moving up the date to March or April....As we start our new year, we call our members attention to the \$3.00 dues. This small sum hardly buys anything these days, yet it gives you ten meeting notices, ten meetings annually, an opportunity to purchase new issues, a world of numismatic information and good fellowship. Please see our treasurer Morris Barr.

Sincerely,

Edward Schuman

President

for information
Telephone: [REDACTED]

Dec. 4th.


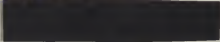
Dear Eric:

As you can see the topic of the Israeli Coin Club here next month will be a subject very close to you.

I need to know as much about Benjamin Levy and Benjamin Jacobs as possible to make this program interesting. The slides of the notes came out real sharp, and I am sending them to Dick after the clubs use them, as they are of all his notes.

So if you get a chance in the next week or so to type up a short biographical sketch of these people for me, it would be greatly appreciated.

Kindest regards


Ed. Schuman


My letter to 721-7054

Ruth Isserman
665 S. Skinker
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Eve

I got the book, but it
is my first, and I have not
a letter and I never get
things that come very infrequently
to go in some of these
collections - all about I don't
to the French, even as I don't
see in Chapter but it is a bag
of a few last long to you
I don't know anything about
how else they have been to
spend their time since you see
there is some to appreciate
Sincerely,
Ruth Isserman

Would like to have material
to get information about leaf
types on the forest

Inventory Jan 15 1973 New Orleans

Box 545 Jefferson Bank Miami Fla

2 - one dollar silver certificate + one 20 Big Bill

64 " " " " " "

2 1972 Proof Sets unexamined

4 - \$10 silver certificates

4 - \$1 silver cert + one 5 silver cert?

Three envelope yellow ~~marked~~ manila marked with

6 - \$20 bill one National Currency 1927

5 - \$10 " 27-85 \$1 silver certificate

1 Whitney Bank envelope Personal Appointment schedule
Joseph Davis Dallas 14 one?

- \$20 bill 1929 - 2000

1 - 1971 45 Proof Set

1 - 1971 45 Eisenhower? Proof Dollars

1 - 1972 Eisenhower circulated silver

1 - 1973 Proof Set Dollar

1 - 1968 45 Proof Set

1 yellow manila env. contains 13 Buffalo 2c

1 very worn silver coin - no date determined

2 1 white env. 7 quarters 1 Kennedy half dollar

1 Liberty 1/2 dollar 1932 possibly

2 1/2c exp. env. 2 half dollars 1 manila

stick pen + pencil box box

1 - 1971 Eisenhower 1 - 1972 Eisenhower

1 - 1970 Proof Set Proof Dollars

193 - \$1 Bank Manila Silver Certificate

11 - 25 5c 1 - 10 5c 1 - 5 10c

1-50 silver cent

1-35 "

1 Silver Piece Bicentennial coin 1972 gold coin

Bag silver coins 136 2 silver quarters

7 silver nickels

100 base coins

Battles with coins

30 quarters

85 dimes

20 quarters

64 silver dimes

6 Pennies

72 Pennies 1 dime

19 Pennies

Coins Don Bag

1 small 2-1973 Proof with Battle

Pennies bag 500 US Kennedy coins 1966

2- \$1 silver cent

2- \$5 " "

1 \$10

2- \$24 \$1 silver cent

8 R Lb quantity coins bicentennial

2 1976 gold coin Bicentennial

US 50c 1972 US Proof Set

1901 Gold \$5

18 silver dollars 6 1/2 dollars

2- \$1 silver cent

Pullman battle 8 Kennedy half coins

Let Case Change

55 - 91 silver Reelpoint

42 - 41 - 6 - 55 7 - 8/10 1 - 20

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Ruth Isserman
665 S. Skinker
St. Louis, MO 63105


March 31, 1993

Dear Ruth:

I received your note as to the coins and currency you are to inherit from your nephew's estate in New Orleans. The list indicates he was not a true collector but an accumulator of modern numismatic material. There is no condition stated or detailed data as to the pieces so they can not be valued from the list. Unless many of them are in top condition you might be able to value them for estate tax purposes at bullion value for the gold and silver pieces and face value for the paper money. If you had to pay for a detailed listing and appraisal it would probably not be worth your while to do so.

I would gladly help you if this was a collection of merit but it appears to be otherwise.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Eric", with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Eric P. Newman

EPN/ts

Los Angeles

St Louis

Nov 23 1885

April 7

Dear E. M.

Thank you for your letter
about the canoe. It will be
helpful because there was well
known who thought it was very
valuable. I don't mind it had
and dispose of it rather my

Wishes on New Year's Eve
I've left

Thank

Kate Menden

August 1, 1975

Mr. Steve Ivy
Rare Coin Company
Publication Department
2001 Bryan Tower, Suite 2205
Dallas, Texas 75201

Please be kind enough to send your
pamphlet concerning grading to:

Eric P. Newman
P. O. Box 14020
St. Louis, Missouri 63178

From the desk of
ERIC P. NEWMAN

November 18, 1980

Steve Ivy
2121 N. Akard
Dallas, TX 75201

You were very nice to put me back on
your mailing list as I requested.
Please send me a copy of your Fall 1980
Mail Bid Sale and your August 1980
ANA Sale for our library. I will be
grateful.

From the desk of
ERIC P. NEWMAN

R. Steven Ivy
Heritage Capital Corp.
Heritage Plaza
Highland Park Village
Dallas, TX 75205-2788

October 19, 1992

Dear Steve:

We are endeavoring to recover for the American Numismatic Society a group of 129 U.S. Cents dated 1793-1814 and in superb condition. These were taken from our museum in New York in the 1948-1950 period in a substitution scheme. I presume you are familiar with the matter.

You offered to be of help to me in your letter of October 5, 1992 and I would like to know if there are any facts or ideas about this matter which you might furnish to ANS or to me which would aid in a recovery.

You may write me or telephone me at [REDACTED] (office) or [REDACTED] (residence).

Your cooperation would be very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman